

JOURNAL AND UNION.

O. CLEMENS, Editor and Proprietor.

HANNIBAL:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

BY We are authorized to announce D. F. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff, at the coming election.

BY We are authorized to announce R. J. BRADLEY as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the coming August election.

BY We are authorized to announce W. A. MADDOX as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the coming election.

Halls County Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of Halls county will meet at New London on the fourth Monday in March, to appoint delegates to the State Convention.

Marion County Whig Meeting.

The Whigs of Marion county will meet at Palmyra on the first Monday in April next, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, and to make arrangements for a County Convention to nominate candidates for the Legislature.

AT A QUARTERLY MEETING of the M. E. Church South will commence at their church in this city, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. The meeting will continue seven days.

Preaching.

Rev. W. F. COCHRAN will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church of Hannibal, next Sabbath, at the usual hour.

Also, there will be preaching in the Second Presbyterian Church, every Sabbath, by different ministers, HANNIBAL, February 26th, 1852.

PREACHER AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—A paper has been circulated to obtain subscriptions for the purpose of raising a salary of seven hundred dollars, to retain Elder MOSES LAIRD as a permanent minister in the Christian Church of this city. The amount will be doubtless made up. Mr. LAIRD has received a fine education, and is understood to be an able preacher.

POSTPONEMENT.—We are requested to state that the Vocal and Instrumental Concert announced last week to be given at the Second Presbyterian church, on the 27th (to-morrow), has been postponed two weeks.

For the Journal and Union.

Circuit Attorney.

Having learned that it is the purpose of our present Circuit Attorney, A. W. LAIRD, Esq., not to be a candidate for re-election in November next, I would most respectfully invite the attention of the people of this Circuit to L. L. HAWKINS, of Palmyra, as a gentleman of fine talents, unimpeachable moral character, and eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

FEBRUARY 23d, 1852.

Strong Inducement for Clubs.

We offer to single subscribers, a copy of *Sartain's Magazine*, and one of this paper one year for three dollars—just the subscription price of the former alone. Any person—and of this city—paying or remitting to us during the months of March, April or May, the sum of fifteen dollars, with the names of five new subscribers, can have forwarded as he may direct, five copies of *Sartain's Magazine*, and five of the *Journal and Union*; besides a copy of "*Sartain's*" one year for himself, gratis. These offers we are enabled to make by a liberal arrangement with the publisher of that Magazine, with a view to extending our subscription list. Subscriptions for single subscribers or clubs will receive no attention, unless accompanied by the money.

Sartain's Magazine is the best publication of the kind in the United States: containing better stories, more useful literary matter—historical, religious, biographical, etc.—a larger number and variety of engravings, and better executed; and more reading matter, (the March number has seventy-five pages, closely, clearly, and beautifully printed) comprising the most interesting variety, from the comicallities of "*Puck's Portfolio*," to the most serious subjects of human thought.

In conclusion, we may remark that *Sartain's Magazine* is more eagerly and extensively borrowed than any periodical among our exchanges.

The Tea Party, last Thursday Evening.

It has seldom been our good fortune to witness a table so luxuriously or so tastefully furnished, as that above named. The supply would have been sufficient for double the number who attended. The room was elegantly decorated. We understand the Church will be benefited about one hundred and sixty or seventy dollars, including twenty dollars received at the children's ten cent dinner party, given next day.

Improvements.

This is a stirring age, and we live in a stirring town. It is an active, noisy age, and our city is rapidly, we had almost said, uncomfortably progressive. All around and above us is a racket of hammers, saws, planes, trowels, and all the internal machines invented for quiet people's annoyance. They have involved us in such a state of confusion that we don't rightly know what it is all about, but have an indistinct impression that they are trying to pull the house down, or carry it off, or perform some such exploit. Property seems to be as shifting as the bottom of the Missouri river; we had scarcely got comfortably fixed in our present office, when QUAKER & CALDWELL bought the whole house and lot, intending to open a mammoth assortment of stoves and tin ware. The end will probably be that we must move somewhere else but there are two clothing stores; a fancy boot and shoe store; a large dry-goods store; and we don't know how many more business establishments, besides many families—all coming here in the spring. Of course we must all have dwelling houses and business stands. Capt. A. S. ROMAN and others, we understand, intend building, for rent, in the spring, and we hope the demand for houses will be supplied. At present, there appears to be several applicants for every house that can be rented.

Intervention.

This new doctrine finds in Kossuth a powerful advocate. The principles advanced by him are—1st, That every nation has a right to determine for itself its own internal policy; and second, that the violation of that right, on the part of any foreign power, justifies and calls for the intervention of other nations, to prevent or rectify such violation. The question does not turn upon the abstract right set forth in the first proposition, for that, we presume, nobody questions. The second is fine in theory, but practically Quixotic. We may possibly have a sacred right to interfere between Austria and Hungary, but at the same time it is impossible that such interference can be of any advantage to us or Hungary. We have certain Republican principles, constituting the best and the happiest form of government, it is possible to conceive, for a people such as those of the United States; but history has proved that to free a nation unfit for liberty is to unloose violent, untamable, bloody-mouthed anarchy. How much practical information have the best informed men in our country, of the actual state of things in Hungary? We know that under our form of government this country has grown and prospered wonderfully, and that we enjoy, as a people, a greater number of blessings than any other nation under heaven. Naturally and properly enough, we desire to see this form of government, with its accompanying blessings, spread over the world as rapidly and as fully as possible. But Austria, Russia and Hungary are all unprepared for liberty; they are behind France in intelligence, and she has not general intelligence enough to retain freedom. We propose, then, to interfere where interference may not increase the happiness of the people, if successful, and if a failure, would injure us and doubly damn them. What do we know about this man Kossuth, who claims to be the Governor of Hungary, and who asks for bayonets to reinstate him in his office? His field on the confidence of his countrymen at home is not by any means a clearly ascertained and undoubted fact. He is accused by a prominent actor in the Hungarian Revolution, of unprincipled and vacillating policy while Governor; he is said to have sought that office in the day of victory and glory, and to have ingloriously abandoned it, in the hour of danger, to a known traitor; and, anxious alone for his personal safety, hastily deserted his friends, the army and his country, and fled into Turkey, and that too, while the power of Hungary was yet unexhausted, and the spirit of the people unbroken. Perhaps these charges are true; perhaps they are false; the very doubt the character of Kossuth is involved in, warns us not to hasten to place him in a position by which it would be in his power to lead Hungary to a downfall worse than the first. Suppose the people of that nation intelligent enough for self-government, have they sufficient strength to maintain their independence, or must the United States forever be their guardian? A responsible charge, truly, and likely to be both costly and troublesome.

Even if our intervention should not involve us in everlasting European wars, a war with Russia, alone, would be no child's play, or of short duration. The vast empire of Russia covers an area which fills more than half Europe; with a population of 82,000,000, she has a standing army of above half a million, more than six times as numerous as that of the colossal power of Great Britain; and no soldiers in the world surpass those of the Russians in discipline, hardihood and bravery. The Russian navy is also formidable. They would be near home, we at a distance. As for scaring Russia by a protest, that is all stuff.

We had better, far, stand by the policy of Washington. Let us be thankful enough for the liberty we enjoy to preserve it. Let us not recklessly plunge our country into the quarrels, stormy political convulsions, and perhaps endless wars, which seem now impending over Europe, and from which we might never emerge, but through darkness and in despair. We want no entangling alliances with foreign nations, we want no fierce, long continued, and bloody wars with European powers; for through these our own proud and glorious Republic may sink down in ruins, and leave nothing on the face of the earth, but the dust and ashes of liberty.

COL. BENTON.—We understand that Col. Benton will shortly open the campaign at St. Charles. An invitation will be sent to him by his friends in this section, to visit this city. It is expected that he will come here by land, from St. Charles, and then proceed to travel over Mr. Green's district. The Benton men are anticipating pleasure from this visit; but the anti-Bentons, feel somewhat *fidgety*, if not decidedly uncomfortable. We wonder if Mr. Green will venture to meet him here or in his own district, in debate? We guess not, for though the Anties fiercely assail Benton when absent, yet on his approach, they have nothing to *bet* on the game. Indeed, so far from "going anything better," not even an *Antie* is visible.

HON. JAS. S. GREEN has been nominated for Congress, by a Democratic meeting in Scotland county. The same meeting appointed delegates to their State, Congressional and Senatorial district conventions, and adopted a long string of strictly anti-Benton resolutions. This, the North-East Reporter calls taking a proper course to bring about a re-union of the party.

MAJ. WM. J. HOWELL and Samuel M. Quirey, Esq., are proposed by correspondents of the Paris Mercury, to represent Monroe county in the Legislature.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Hon. G. Porter for "Patent Office Report—1850-51—Mechanical," and for other public documents.

Missouri Railroads.

We copy in another column the bill reported by Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Lands. It only differs from the Senate bill which we published last week, in the uniting of the two roads in one bill, and the alterations of section 5. In the Senate bill, the fifth section provided that if the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad should not be completed within ten years, the state of Missouri should be bound to pay to the United States, the amount which might be received upon the sale of any part of the lands donated, and the title to the residue of said lands to reinvest in the United States. In Mr. Hall's bill it is only provided that "if said road be not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States." Special caution, however is observed, to grant land only as fast as it is actually used.

Another Democratic paper is to be started in Bloomington, (Macon Co.) Mo. The editor of the Gazette (Democrat) says his paper has been in operation there about two years; he believes he has friends enough to sustain it; he wants no more fingers in the Democratic pie in that region, and if another paper should be started there, it is his opinion there will be war. The new press is to be published by Fox, Buchanan & Co., and is denounced by the editor of the Gazette as an attempt to break his paper down.

Gov. King has mounted the stump, in Livingston county.

NEW ARRIVALS AT COHEN'S.—See advertisement.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the kindness of our friend, Mr. Geo. Lewis, for late St. Louis papers.

AMERICAN CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace in New York is to cover three acres, or about one-seventh the space occupied by the London Crystal Palace. Wood, glass and iron will be the principal material used for the whole structure.

ST. LOUIS TIMES.—JOHN LOGGIBOROUGH, Esq., has retired from the editorial control of the St. Louis Times.

SPRING TRADE OF 1852.—Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets.—See advertisements of NICHOLS & SCOTT, wholesale merchants of St. Louis.

MORE CERTIFICATES.—It will be seen that Mr. CARTER BRYAN has added some more names to the testimonials in favor of his stoves.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We advertise for the proprietor, this week, a new hotel, at Huntsville, Randolph co., Mo; China, Glass and Earthen Ware, at the large store of R. H. Miller & Co., St. Louis; Clothing at the mammoth establishment of Martin & Brother, St. Louis; Stoves and tin ware, at the "Hannibal Stove Store," by P. A. Hickman—a new, large and well furnished establishment; and the well stocked lumber yard of Thos. S. Miller. Considering the fact that there is likely to be so much building in the spring, it is somewhat singular that Mr. Miller is the only dealer who seems to have a stock of lumber worth advertising.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY. The papers at the Capital are advocating "re-union," with a vengeance! Hear the Metropolitan editor. It is all about their indebtedness to Judge Glover's estate. It seems they have both been feeding out of the public crib, but the editor of the Metropolitan denies that he got any more assistance from the Secretary of the Treasury, than the editor of the *Inquirer*.

The ninny who publishes the *Inquirer*, is out in his paper of Saturday last with a half column of long-drawn abuse of us. He says we would have the people believe we were a bold, brave man! We do not covet any such character, and if we did, we should never expect to get it by a dispute with one who has little sense as a blind robin, or a rotten oyster—who is not accountable for what he does, and will go to heaven for the same reason babies do; but when an infamous lie is circulated without the least foundation, it will be found that we have sufficient courage to denounce the author in plain terms—in the streets and through our paper. In his article he admits that "his informants were in error" in regard to our owing Judge Glover's estate \$800, but he has "more confidence in their statements than ours!" We care not a button for this poor fool's estimate of our statement in this matter. As to his assertions, we state it without fear of contradiction from any respectable source, that there is not a free negro in the city, whose word will not go farther in this community than the present public printer's.

He says we are a "suppliant tool" and "knows us to be a sneaking coward!" If there is a person in the State used as a "tool" and instrument to do the dirty work of a few designing men, that man is the publisher of the "*Inquirer*." As to his saying we are a "sneaking coward," the facts will not justify the assertion. It is true we had to cram the life down his throat, where it stuck and still remains; and may have shown a want of courage in abusing one so contemptible, but think he is not the one to complain of his own insignificance. Any gentleman wishing to know our indebtedness to Judge Glover's estate, or those heretofore connected with us in the Metropolitan bondsmen, the administrator, or from the clerk of the county court. We are not ashamed to let our private affairs be made public, and have as little dread at that score as the *Inquirer* man.

We notice a unanimous disposition, on the part of the press throughout the other counties composing this Congressional District, to acknowledge Mr. MILLER as the whig candidate for Congress at the next election, without the ceremony of a District Convention. This meets the hearty approval of the Whigs of Lewis, Langrange Missouri.

Lines written on the death of Miss Aracinda McCann, of Monroe County.

Death has laid low the lovely form
That we have loved so fondly
She is gone, like the misty morn,
And left her parents, lonely.
She was as dear as life to them;
They loved her but too dearly;
How trying must have been to them
To lose their child so early.
A few short weeks, and she was here;
Her heart was full of pleasure;
But God has called, and she has heard;
He's robbed them of their treasure.
She was a tender, fragile flower,
Just opened to perfection;
But, in a dark and sleepless hour,
She's torn from their affection.
The Lord is just and will do right,
Affords us consolation;
To Him be glory, power and might;
He is our sure foundation.

M ***.

Important to the Southern Democracy.

We clip the following choice information from the "*National Era*." The Abolition paper published at Washington—the position of the Ohio and Massachusetts Democracy, and the character of the Chairman of the national Democratic Convention, are no doubt correctly set forth.

Massachusetts Democracy.

The Bay State Democrat, published at Lynn, Massachusetts, approves the resolutions adopted by the recent Convention of the Ohio Democracy.

"This is the position of the Democracy of Massachusetts—the ground taken by Mr. Russell, the able Representative from this district, whom a few Democrats at one time undertook to read out of the party, but in doing so came very near getting out themselves.

"It may not be out of place to give at this time a couple of short resolutions, written for, and reported to, a Democratic State Convention in this State, held in Springfield, September 19, 1849, by Hon. Benjamin F. Hallet. They are as follows:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery in any form and color, and in favor of freedom and free soil wherever man lives through God's heritage.

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of Slavery to free Territories, and in favor of the exercise of all constitutional and necessary means to restrict it to the limits within which it does or may exist by the local laws of the State."

"Such were the resolutions written and reported by Hon. Benjamin F. Hallet, Chairman of the National Democratic Convention, and unanimously adopted. They expressed the sentiments of the Massachusetts Democracy then and no less so now."

CUBAN PRISONERS IN SPAIN.—In Senate, on the 2d inst., the bill for the relief of the Cuban prisoners was passed.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the February number of this celebrated periodical. Its contents are—the Free navigation of the river Parana and its tributaries; the culture of Cotton in Turkey; the Fisheries of the United States; commercial cities and towns of the United States; Opydyke's Political Economy; Dr. Hare on the law of storms; Life insurance.

We publish below, enough of the correspondence between Mr. Webster, Abbott Lawrence, and Earl Granville, to convey a perfect understanding of the whole history of the affair, and the manner of its settlement. The prompt and energetic course of the Administration cannot be too much praised:

From the National Intelligencer.

The Affair of the Prometheus.

We give below the instructions of the Secretary of State and the correspondence between the Ministers of the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain in relation to the recent assault upon the American merchant steamer Prometheus, in the harbor of Greytown, which has just been communicated to Congress by the President.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1852.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I transmit to Congress a copy of the instructions dispatched from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at London, respecting the attack on the United States steamer "Prometheus," in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, by the British brig of war "Express"; and also a copy of the despatches of Mr. Lawrence to that Department, and of his correspondence with her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the same subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Lawrence.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Washington, December 3, 1851.

SIR: I transmit a copy of a letter of yesterday and of the papers therein referred to, addressed to this Department by Mr. Joseph L. White, as counsel of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, from which it appears that when the steamship Prometheus, belonging to that company, was under weigh at San Juan del Norte for the purpose of making her last voyage from thence to New York, the police force and served a process attachment on the ship and captain for one hundred and twenty-three dollars, claimed by those authorities as port dues, which the captain refused to pay. Thereupon, the English brig-of-war Express, lying in the harbor, immediately got under weigh, made sail for the steamer, and, when within a quarter of a mile of her, fired a round shot over her foremast, and a few minutes afterwards another shot over her stern, which passed so near that the force of the ball was distinctly felt by several persons on board. The captain of the steamer then sent a boat on board the brig to inquire the cause of the firing. The captain of the brig replied that it was to protect the authorities of Greytown in their demands; that if the steamer did not immediately anchor and he would fire a bomb-shell into her; and he ordered his guns to be loaded with grape and canister shot. The steamer then proceeded to anchor, and the brig anchored very near the steamer, sent a boat on board the latter with orders that the fires should be extinguished, and to say that an officer would be sent to

see that this was done. The authorities then came on board, the amount demanded was paid under protest, and the steamer was permitted to proceed to sea. It further appears that the captain of the Express acted under the authority and by orders of a Mr. Greene, who claims to be the British Consul at San Juan.

The President directs that you will lose no time in addressing a note upon this subject to Lord Palmerston. You will inquire if the Captain of the Express acted pursuant to orders from his Government, and whether his course is approved. You will state that if these questions should be answered in the affirmative, the President would consider the proceeding as a violation of the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850, by which Great Britain has stipulated that she would not make use of any protection which she might afford Nicaragua, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, for the purpose of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same.

If, as Mr. White says, Lord Palmerston instructed Mr. Greene, in October, 1850, not to interfere with the vessels of the company, and in November of that year again instructed him to make Greytown a free port, it is difficult to believe that these instructions could have been countermanded, as no cause therefor is known to exist.

Perhaps it may be said that, although San Juan be regarded as a free port, that only means that no duties of import shall be levied or collected on goods, and does not imply that port charges are not to be paid by masters of vessels as in other ports. This Government however cannot consent to the collection of port charges at San Juan by British ships of war, or that their collection should be enforced by them.

The occurrence above referred to has created equal surprise and regret, and has caused the President to give immediate orders for the dispatch of an armed vessel to San Juan.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq., &c.

Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Webster.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
London, December 26, 1851.

SIR: Since I had the honor to address you on the 19th instant, Viscount Palmerston has most unexpectedly withdrawn from the Cabinet, and Earl Granville has been appointed to fill the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and will receive the seals of office this day.

Lord Palmerston is said to have sent in his resignation on Friday, the 19th, the day on which I addressed to him a communication upon the subject of the firing upon the steamer Prometheus by the British brig of war Express at San Juan. I called at the Foreign Office on Wednesday, the 24th instant, and was informed by Lord Stanley, of Alderley, the under Secretary of State (who retires with Lord Palmerston), that a reply to my note could not be given until the installation of Earl Granville had taken place. I shall address a note to Lord John Russell and request an interview at his earliest convenience. I hope to be able to transmit by the next mail Earl Granville's reply, whose decision must be governed by that of the Cabinet. The immediate cause of the retirement of Lord Palmerston is not publicly known, but rumor with her thousand tongues attributes it to a difference of opinion with the Cabinet respecting the policy to be pursued toward the French Government since the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon. The Times, the Daily News, and several other journals of the morning, will convey to you the various opinions entertained of Lord Palmerston, and the causes that have led to his resignation. I am inclined to the belief that the above rumor will be found to be true, and that his retirement at this moment was as unexpected to himself as to the public.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

To Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Webster.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
London, January 14, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you a further correspondence between Lord Granville and myself, from which you will perceive that the conduct of the officer commanding the "Express," Seymour, in command of the British naval forces in the West Indies, and that her Majesty's Government approved the act of the Vice Admiral, and disavowed both the act of the commander of the "Express," and the act of the Consul at San Juan; and further offer an ample apology for the infringement of the treaty.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Lord Granville to Mr. Lawrence.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 10, 1852.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acquaint Mr. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, that her Majesty's Government have just received from the Vice Admiral, commanding her Majesty's Naval Forces in the West Indies, a report upon the subject of the "Prometheus," which is to the following effect: That on arriving at St. Thomas's the Admiral received a dispatch from the commander of her Majesty's sloop "Express," stating that, on the requisition of Mr. James Green, her Majesty's Consul at Greytown, who is also a principal officer of the Mosquito Government at that place, he had by force compelled the American steamship "Prometheus" to pay the port dues demanded of her by the authorities of Greytown.

To this despatch Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour had immediately replied, by saying that neither he, nor to his knowledge her Majesty's Consul had received any orders to allow her Majesty's ships to be employed in such service, or in enforcing the fiscal regulations of British ships of war at Greytown, being to defend the town and inhabitants from aggressive possession, and in quantities not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, the proceeds of the sale of said grants to be applied to the works in the act mentioned.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Missouri, also proposed an additional section in effort to give the dividends arising from the investment in these roads for the use of common schools within the State.

Mr. HALL'S amendment, as well as that of Mr. PHILLIPS, are engagements upon the Illinois Central. It is better, if, as it seems, to be tested, the restriction, than to run the risk of not getting them at all. The Legislature cannot divert the proceeds of the sales from the roads to be benefited, and the result will, I suppose, be to compel the State to subscribe to each railroad an amount of stock equal to the value of the land donated for this purpose. It is very probable, that

majority's Council, under which the commander acted, so far as he acted by any authority derived from the British Crown.

Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government have no hesitation in offering an ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements; and her Majesty's Government do so, without loss of time, and immediately upon the receipt of the official intelligence above alluded to, inasmuch as in their opinion it would be unworthy of the Government of a great nation to hesitate about making due reparation when the acts of their subordinate authorities had been such as not to admit of justification. As her Majesty's Government have full confidence that the Government of the United States is actuated by a similar feeling, they hope that this mutual confidence will induce each nation to refer at once to each other in all cases of such disputes; and until due time has elapsed for the necessary explanations to be received to defer taking any steps which might lead to collision, and thus much aggravate the original difficulty.

The undersigned requests Mr. Abbott Lawrence to accept the assurances of his highest consideration.

GRANVILLE.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Lawrence to Lord Granville.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
January 13, 1852.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Earl Granville, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, addressed him on the 10th of January, on the subject of the case of the commander of the British sloop "Express" towards the "Prometheus."

The undersigned is gratified at the promptness with which her Majesty's Government has disavowed this act, after receiving the report of the transaction from the Vice Admiral commanding the station; and he doubts not that the apology offered for it will be received by the Government of the United States in the same spirit which has dictated it on the part of her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned hopes that the question under negotiation, alluded to in Lord Granville's note, out of which the difficulty grew, may be speedily settled, and that hereafter there may be no cause of misunderstanding between the Government of the United States and her Majesty's Government, either in Central America or any other part of the world.

The undersigned renews to Earl Granville the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Earl Granville, &c., &c.,

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

Letter from Washington.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting the right of way, and a donation of lands, to aid in the construction of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Pacific Railroad Companies, in Missouri.

The bill was read twice, and Mr. HALL addressed the house, briefly, upon the merits, and against its reference to the Committee of the Whole, where, it was feared, it would be forever lost. The bill embraces these sections:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way through the public lands, and the same is hereby granted to the State of Missouri, for the construction of railroads from the city of Saint Joseph in Hannibal, and from Saint Louis to some point on the western line of said State—and said State shall have the right, also, to take necessary materials of earth, stone, timber, &c., for the construction thereof, from the public lands of the United States adjacent to said railroads: Provided, That the right of way shall not exceed one hundred feet on each side of the line of the said roads; and a copy of the survey of said roads, made under the direction of the Legislature, shall be forwarded to the proper local land offices respectively, and to the General Land Office at Washington City, within ninety days after the completion of the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Missouri, for the purpose of aiding in making the said roads aforesaid, every alternate section of land designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads—but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines of routes of said roads are definitely fixed by the authorities aforesaid, or at the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the Governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States most convenient to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands of the United States have sold, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached, as aforesaid—which lands (thus selected) shall be sold, and to which pre-emptions have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by even numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid, shall be held by the State of Missouri for the use and purpose aforesaid, and the same lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road in each case, and selected for and on account of each of said roads—be exclusively applied to the construction of that road for which it was granted, and shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the work progress, and shall be provided further, That any and all lands heretofore or hereafter reserved to the United States, or to the Government of the United States, by any act of Congress, purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same shall be hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of the said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by each grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of each of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other—and the said railroads shall be and remain a public highway, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll; or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and continuous length of twenty miles of said road may be sold—and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that said twenty miles of said road is completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted may be sold, and so from time to time until said road is completed—and if said road be not completed within ten years, no further the United States shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States.